

THREE GRAND CHARGES. What Couch's Division Resisted at Malvern

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The night preceding the battle of Charles City Crossroads our division (Couch's) marched at daylight below Malvern Hill on a broad highway. It shortly afterward moved to the crest of the hill, where it manuvered in line-of-battle supporting the artitlery, who were engaged in repulsing Wise's rebel division, who had come down from Rich-

This affair was known as Turkey Bend, or what might be properly termed the extreme left of the battle of Charles City Crossroads. That night we stacked arms on the broad plateau some distance in front of the old Colonial mansion that surmounts the

At daybreak the next day, July 1, we moved by the right flank a short distance, and swung into line-of-battle opposite a strip of timber skirting a road. The rebel artillery had opened at this time. Soon we moved through the belt of woods, and hugged the bank of the road to escape the bursting shell that were passing down and all around

Orders came for us to move to the support of one of our batteries. To reach this posision we had to cross a field of grain, lying down several times to avoid canister and shrapnel. When we reached the battery we found it hotly engaged with a rebel battery across a ravine and a flock of sharpshooters who were annoying our battery boys. These were soon driven out by one of our companies under Capt. John F. Glenn (later Colonel). Our battery was "good had an enfilading fire which swept a lew feet from our heels, throwing the sand all



GEN. DARIUS N. COUCH.

This portion of our line seemed to curve to the right and reat. We were hugging the ground close; in fact, veterans who have been gaged in firing one could bury himself.

Here we could hear the great volume of sound from the rebels as they came on the charge to crush our line to the left of our position. As they rushed on it seemed that the musketry silenced, and now could be rebel vells.

Suddenly up went the Union cheers, and we knew without the asking that they had been rennised.

It now came our turn to get in the battleline, and, moving to the left, passing Gen. Couch, who sat on his horse near some out- of artillery. buildings, twirling a riding-whip, and giving his orders as coolly as on review, we crossed brigade.

Abercrombie's batteries, in our rear, were quarter of a mile beyond. We saw the 1,121, rebels in three lines-of-battle emerge from the woods, in length a half mile, fully 10,-000 strong. As they crossed the plain our batteries opened upon them with shell and canister; but on they came. Our Colonel, down the rear of our line, cautioning the men not to fire until we could see the buttons on the Johnnies' coats. We gave them a point-blank voiley, followed with continuous firing-at-will. We sent them back. But they in a short time came on again, with countless battleflags waving in the sunlight. 3,013. Brave men were they. They were again

checked, going back completely demoralized. We had used 60 rounds of ammunition to resist these two desperate charges. Not a officers, which gives a grand total of 3,248 round could be bad. It was night, So.



DON'T FIRE UNTIL YOU CAN SEE THE BUTTONS ON THE JOHNNIES' COATS. our Colonel that if ammunition could be had we should have our share. Who blundered in not having ammunition? As I have of Banks's force. since learned of others engaged in that battle, they, like us, did not have a round of and d d not get a round until the next day,

late in the afternoon, at Harrison's Landing. Yet the grand old Army of the Potomac biv- conclusions, ouacked that night on the well-won field, with nothing but the bayonet to resist an artack. to Richmond were filled with his panicstricken army. This was told to me sometime afterwards by a rebel First Sergeant, Barnesville, Minn. of the 55th Ga., who lay wounded with me in our lines at Fredericksburg.

He was in the charges, and when he came man of his company, and did not until late the next day. When they advanced (11 tunities to take Richmond with a vigorous are advertising could scarcely be obtained.

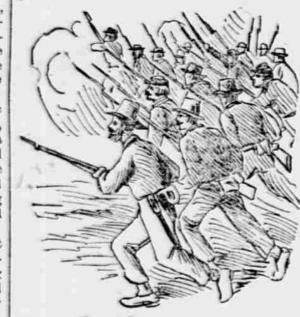
advance, and we expected it. But when we woke up, about 1 a. m., and moved off in what we thought was in the direction of the rebel Capital, we found we were again going to the rear, winding up on the plateau at Harrison's Landing.

A rebel battery which had followed us up, after throwing a few shells into our and guns-by Kearny, thus ending the Seven Days battle. I would say this was the best battle

fought between the Army of Northern Virginia and that of the Army of the Potomac. There were no breastworks or trees to afford protection. It was fought in open fields;

The charge made by the Confederates we consider among the greatest and most desperate of the war, and in at least one particniar excelled Pickett's at Gettysburg. Pickett's charge on July 3, 1863, was

magnificent, grand, heroic, and the troops that repulsed them were sublime; but Pickett's men came on once most gallantly and grandly, and could not be rallied until they reached their camps, six miles to the rear. The Confederates, July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, came on three times, twice over their dead and wounded. Veterans who were in charges will remember that in going in we through the woods and swamps, coming out | do not see the destruction, and it is in coming back we see the dead and wounded, and to rally these men to go back again over this ground, they must be classed as good stuff. Whether they were the same troops or not we do not know, but we do know that Couch's Division was part of the left center mond on the River road to gain possession at Malvern that resisted successfully these grand and desperate charges.



THEY CAME ON AGAIN.

Yet Gen. Darius N. Couch, our division commander, who held that part of the line, has never been given his full measure of praise. This grand old soldier is living in stuff," standing up to its work well. While retirement, at 82 years of age, in Norwalk, had been killed in battle) skulking in we lay in support of the battery the rebs | Conn., and the survivors of his old division would like to read in THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE his story of Couch's Division at Maivern.-WM. J. WRAY, 23d Pa., 122 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN. Strength of Various Regiments Engaged in that Conflict.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the issue of your paper for Aug. 22, in answer to Wm. M. Newcomb, you say you are unable to give the strength of the various regiments engaged at Cedar Mountain.

In April, 1885, there was published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a description of the part taken in the battle by Banks's troops, written by myself, in the preparation of which I took great pains to ascertain the strength of the various commands engaged in that action belonging to Banks's Corps. From that article I make the following ex-

First Division (Williams's), First Brigade (Crawford's), had four regiments-46th Pa., Col. Jos. F. Knipe, 23 officers, 481 men, on the right; 28th N. Y., Col. Dud ev Donnelly, 18 officers, 339 men; 5th Conn., Col. George D. Chapman, 21 officers, 424 men; 10th Me., Col. George L. Beal, 26 officer-, 435 men; making a total effective strength present in in such positions know that when not en- the brigade of 88 officers and 1,679 men. Two companies of the 5th Conn. and one company of the 28th N. Y. were detached for other duty on that day.

There was no Second Brigade in the First Division at this time.

Gordon's (Third) Brigade of Williams's heard the crash of the artiflery and 10,000 Division had Cothran's Battery (M, 1st N. Y. L. A.) of three-inch rifles, and three regiments of infantry-the 2d Mass., Col. Andrews; 3d Wis., Col. Ruger; and 27th Ind., Col. Colgrove; and one company of "Zoozoos," Capt. Collis, attached to the 2d Mass. Gordon had less than 1,500 men, exclusive

Gen. Augur's (Second) Division had three brigades-the First, Brig.-Gen. John W. a brush fence, relieving the 61st Pa., of our Geary, had the 5th Ohio, Col. Patrick; 7th Ohio, Col. Creighton; 29th Ohio, Capt. Stevens; and 66th Ohio, Col. Candy. Total playing over our heads into the woods a enlisted men, including Knap's Battery,

The Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince commanding, was composed of a battalion of the 8th and 12th U. S., Capt. Pitcher; 102d N. Y., Maj. Lane; 109th Pa., Col. Stainrook; 111th N. Y., Maj. Walker; Thomas H. Neill (Bucky), was riding up and | 3d Md., Col. De Witt, and 4th Me. battery. Total enlisted men, 1,435.

The Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. George S. Greene, had the 78th N. Y.; a batalion of District Columbia Volunteers; and the 6th Me. battery-457 enlisted men. Total enlisted men of the Second Division present,

Estimating 20 officers for each regiment and battalion, and five for each battery, which is a liberal estimate, and we have 235 officers and men in that division. There filing a short distance to the left, we stacked | were present in the field, belonging to the arms upon the field, with the assurance from | First Division, the batteries of Best, Cothran, and Roemer, not included in the returns of that division. Calling the strength of of infantry and artillery present at Cedar Mountain, and not over 1,200 cavalry, or 8,000 men of all arms.

tion of my article, I had considerable correspondence with the ex-Confederate soldier and historian, Col. Wm. Allan; and after I had given him the details from which I made my estimate of the strength of Banks. he frankly wrote me that he was satisfied

my estimate was substantially correct. I have no details as to the effective force of McDowell's Corps, as they did not come up till the engagement was over, and their total loss (excluding the cavalry) was one officer and one man killed, six officers and 74 men wounded, and 20 men missing; and the brigade of Bayard, which, in the return of casualties, is placed as in the Third Corps (McDowell's), was with us during the entire action, and is included in the total strength

If Comrade Newcomb will consult Rebellion Records, Vol. XII., part 2, he will find ammunition after the fight closed that day, reports from every part of the forces that were engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and from those he can draw his own

I have many reports that have not been published, to my knowledge, and many let-But the attack did not come. The enemy ters from officers and men, both "blue and was so badly beaten that the roads leading gray," who were engaged in that hardfought action.-H. A. TRIPP, Co. F, 10th Me. Crawford's Brigade, Williams's Division, | the doomed bridge. How he escaped being |

Wm. M. King, ex-Chief of Seed Division of U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes volback on the last one could not find a untarily to the Editor of the American Agriculturist as follows: "As a com ort-producer and fuel-saver, I can assure the readers of the o'clock) he was on the skirmish-line, and tor, which I have thoroughly tested, is all that much to his astonishment our army was it is recommended to be." More valuable testigone. Here, then, was one of the oppor- mony to the merits of this article which we 23, 1862. - S. E. CHANDLER, Minneapolis, General fall. - JAMES WILSON, Co. E, 2d U.

"LAST OF THE TIGERS." Some Good Stories of the Louisiana "Ter-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The reference by Comrade Doyle to the Louisiana Tiger killed by a boy near Stevensburg, and to the two who were shot to death "for rebivouac, was brought into camp-men, borses | sisting an officer," reminds me of some incidents related by a Louisiana reb in 1862, which I recently found on a stray leaf of au old diary. Speaking of Wheat's Battalion, he said it originally consisted of four companies-the Crescent Blues, Catahoula Guerrillas, Rapides Guards, and Tiger Rifles. The latter were called Tigers.

At that time there was a prevailing opinion among the Texas, Louisiana, and Gulf-State troops that the Virginians, Tennesseeans and Tar Heelers were inferior people, and not much account for fighting, and I remember hearing that opinion expressed by a Louisiana man as late as the Fali of 1864. Soon after the two Tigers were shot a Virginia soldier peddling whisky in the camp of the Catahoula Guerrillas was arrested and unceremoniously bucked-and-gagged. A crowd of soldiers gathered around him. when the Cataboula Captain walked up, and pointing at the whisky peddler, said:

"Gentlemen, this is the kind of people we left our Louisiana homes to come here to fight for-these -- coon-eyed Virginians." My informant told a story about the conduct of the Louisiana Tigers at the first battle of Bull Run, showing that "the last of the Tigers" was officially reported 34 years ago, before the Solomon Tiger referred to by Comrade Doyle.

He said that an officer (a Virginian) on Longstreet's staff, while the battle was in progress, was sent to communicate with Beauregard or Jackson, and passing through a piece of woodland over a road which ran in a diagonal direction in rear of the battleline, he met a dozen Tigers looking quite crestfallen. On asking them why they were not in line with their company, one of them

"Ah, sir, the company is all cut to pieces; we are the last of the Tigers." Fifty yards further the officer met another squad, to whom he put the same question, and was answered:

"Dot goompany vas all gut mit pieces; ve as de last of dem Tigers." Riding along he met still another squad, and his question was answered:

"Be Jases, there is no company; sure they are all dead but us, and we are the lasht of The spokesman of another similar squad

replied: "Mon Dieu! Capitaine, ze company is all wipe out : vous see ze last Tigares here." Before the staff officer got out of the woods he met the entire company (save four who equads, and each squad, like Solomon,

claimed to be "the last of the Tigers." The Virginia officer circulated the story, as stated, and it was understood that he was soon after challenged and killed in a duel by the Captain of the Tigers.

Going into Winchester, Va., in the Fall of 1864 with a prisoner, who said he belonged to the 6th La., as we approached an earthwork about a mile south or southwest of the town, the prisoner said to me:

"We had a nasty little fight right there a

year or so ago. My brigade charged and drove a brigade of your men out of that fort." We went up into the fort, which was pierced for eight or 10 guns, and noticing its advantageous location, I questioned the veracity of the prisoner, and intimated that he and his brigade perhaps fought better with their mouths than muskets. But he declared he was telling the truth, and went on to relate how "Jackson, at first, selected his old Virginia brigade to take the fort, but they were repulsed and came running back like sheep. You can't depend on these Virginians as soldiers. Jackson then brought up another brigade of his Virginians, and they also were repulsed. Then he ordered up our brigade, commanded by

Gen. Harry Hays, and we took the fort." The prisoner pointed out just where he came over the works on the south side, and gave other minor details; but knowing that 1,000 men should hold such a fort against five times their number, I concluded that there was probably a regiment of our men in the works and that it required an entire division of rebels to dispossess them.

Later on I was told that a Maryland (rebel) brigade took the fort, and that it was unsuccessfully detended by a Maryland (Union) brigade. As I can find nothing in print about it, will a comrade who was in the fort write up some reminiscences concerning the fight, and tell just how the thing was done; that is, if it was done in anything like the shape described by the Louisiana rebel. To the best of my recollection, the fort was on the highest ground about Winchester.-H. C. WHITAKER, Co. A 2d N. Y. Cav., Friends Station, Tenn.

PERILOUS UNDERTAKING. Comrade Tripp's Pluck Merited a Medal of Honor.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was very much interested in reading the "Tribute to Gen. Wadsworth," from the pen of B. H. Tripp, which appeared a few weeks

Comrade Tripp was a member of the Engineer corps organized in May, 1862, to rebuild the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, Va.: of which corps I was also a member. During the "retrograde movement" of

Gen. Pope's army from Cedar Mountain to the defenses of Washington, in August and September, 1862, we were kept to the rear of the column to destroy bridges and otherwise impede the advance of the enemy. While we were destroying the railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station I saw Com-

rade Tripp perform a feat that for daring these batteries 100 officers and men each had few equals during the war, and which would give Banks 6,815 officers and men ought to entitle him to a medal from Congress for bravery. There was a section of a battery of 12pound brass gnns on a knoll, throwing solid

I am satisfied that the strength of Banks's | shot into the bridge. At the same time the force, present for duty on the field, was engineers were busy cutting posts and within the above limit. After the publica- stringers, while a detail of about 20 (myself included) were stationed along the river's bank above and below the bridge firing at the enemy's sharpshooters, who were trying to save the bridge. While occupied at this work a few rods

below the bridge I saw Tripp start out with an armful of siding that he had torn from the mill that stood above the bridge, and cross the river on the wreck of the bridge. A part of the stringers had been cut away. leaving nothing upon which to walk except pieces of 2x10 stay lath, spiked to the posts,

edge up, at the time the bridge was built. When he came to a space where there were no stringers he would bring his armfull of siding down in front of him, to be used in balancing while he walked the edge of the 2x10.

After reaching the opposite shore he started a fire under the bridge, to which he

added everything available that would burn. When assured that the fire was a success he climbed the bank and returned to our side of the river by the same perilous route.

During his trip over and back he was subjected to a fire from several of the enemy's sharpshooters located along the railroad and battery did not "let up" in their firing on killed. killed while performing that perilous duty is more than I can imagine.

Can any comrade inform me to what battery those two guns belonged which helped us destroy the bridge, and which also made it exceedingly hot for a brigade of the enemy who were making for a point below us on the river and in full view of where we were? The bridge was destroyed Saturday, Aug.

THE OLD-TIME REGULAR. Plea for the Bearer of the Brunt of the

Wars of the Republic. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: We are nearing a great deal just now about the new Army, and incidentally something about the old-time Regular. It is claimed on all sides that the old-time Regular was a dissipated and altogether worthless character, and not to be compared with the grown-up Tommie Reeds who form the rank and file of the new Army. We are told by the sanient magazinists that the old-time Regular was often a "chronic kicker and growler and sometimes a deserter," and that the country is well rid of him.

All this harrows up the soul of the poor old Regular as he thinks of his 20 or 30 years' service; of the many weary marches in the face of Dakota blizzards or in the broiling sun of Arizona deserts; of the headlong charge at break of day through Sioux teepees of Apache ranches; of scores of dead comrades buried where they fell, from the everglades of Florida to the canyons of

Whatever else may be charged against the old-time Regular, it cannot be said that he ever betrayed his country or deserted a comrade even in the face of torture. He remained true to his flag when his officers went over to the enemy, and scorned all bribes, remaining true to his allegiance through many weary months of imprisonment.

Many a riot-ridden community has hailed with joy the coming of the Regulars as they march in quietly and without swagger, and relieve the terrorized people of the double curse of riotous hoodlum and undisciplined militiaman. But the poer old Regular has no friends; he is a back number. Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Cochise, Natchez, Victoria, and Geronimo are all "good Indians" now, and there is no more need of the old-time Regular with his old-time gun and his homemade thimble-belt.

Whether on the plains of Mexico with the gallant Worth, or covering the retreat of the go-as-you-please militiaman at Bull Run, or holding down the field at Fredericksburg, the old-time Regular was always to be relied on not to stampede. And though he sometimes growled-and he often had cause to grumble-when there was work for him to do it was done, though he often died in doing it-died with his face to the foe-died, perchance, in some beleaguered buffalo-wallow with his half-score comrades dead about him, and with but one cartridge left with which to put himself beyond the reach of the fiends who never knew mercy-the "noble red

The old-time Regular has long since learned that his 25 years count for less than three months' service in the volunteers, though the three were served in some safe casemate, and he says nothing about his army experience, and his papers are stowed away in his box. They are useless as recommendations. He is used to hear himself and his comrades spoken of as "uniformed

loafers," "mercenaries," etc. Now and then he meets the man with the empty sleeve or the Government leg; the any of his force. Hence, I say it is the truth man who "bore the brunt of the battle," and says nothing about it; the man whose record is written on his body; the man with the brouze button in his coat; the man who believes that "who loveth the flag is a man and a brother," and they have a good oldsoldier talk-the soldier of the war of the rebellion and the soldier of the wars of the Republic.

The general officers of the Army are often heard from at Compfires and other gatherings of the volunteer veterans, and they have much to say on many subjects, but never a word in behalf of him who fought at the Rosebud, the Big Horn, and Slim Buttes.-WM. GURNETT, Co K, 8th U. S., Howard, R. I.

AFTER A DAY'S HARD WORK Take Horsford's Arid Phosphate. It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.

HE WAS "IN IT."

An Eagle Regiment Boy Who Pulled One of "Those Guns."

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in your Aug. 22 issue an article by Comrade Brown, 47th Ind., describing an incident that I took part in. He stated his regiment helped haul those 24-pounders to Point Pleasant, Mo. We were stationed at Point Pleasant, and those rebel gunboats shelled our camps most every day. We did guard duty in the rifle-pits at Point Pleasant for some time, and the worst that befell us while there was short rations.

For about two weeks all the rations issued to us was cornmeal and native black molasses. We were camped in a swamp where lizards and other inhabitants of that mud country were in abundance. I don't remember the dates so well, but Comrade Brown says March 17, 1862. "Another detail" took this same 24-pounder to Riddle's Point. Well, the 8th Wis., or art of it, was that "other

We took that gun out of the mud where he left it, and pulled that same rope. How we snaked it through the mud! At first it was great fun, and each man did his level best, thinking of shelling the Johnnies; but as the boys of the 47th Ind. got tired, we, too, began to think it a hard road to travel. It was nearly morning when we made the

last pull and turned the gun over to the artillerymen. While trying to sneak out of ranks and be left behind, the Captain called

"Here, Hall, come back; you'll get your head shot off!"

We started back to camp, and before we got half way-back the ball opened. Of course, before long we knew that those gunboats wouldn't trouble us any more. In a few days Island No. 10 fell, and we were ordered up the river to Pittsburg Land-

ing too late for Shiloh, but in time for Corinth, where, if I had been a litte taller, I certainly should have got my head shot off; getting it in the cap instead. I have the cap still, as a reminder of those days .- D. H. HALL, Co. I. 8th Wis., West Union, Iowa.

HOW GEN. LYON DIED. A 2d U. S. Man Says He Was Not Leading a Charge.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In reading an account of the battle of Wilson's Creek. Mo., in your issue of Aug. 22, it is stated that Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge. I have also heard men of the 1st Kan. and the 1st Iowa say that he was leading them in a

charge when he was killed. I wish to state right here that Gen. Lyon was not leading any charge or anybody when he was killed. Gen. Sweeny was not near him, and did not order Lieut, Hines to put

battery on a hill It must have been between 12 and 1 cclock. Gen. Lyon came on the hill. He got off his horse close to where I was, handed the bridle to his Orderly, and walked to the brow of the hill to look down on Price and McCullech in the valley. It was not over five minutes from the river's bank; also, during the time, the time he got off his horse until he was

Capt. Steele told his Orderly to throw his cloak over him, and also told us not to cir- disease.

culate the report that he was killed. In proof of this statement I refer you to Gen. David S. Stapley, who manned the battery that we were guarding; also, to D. W. Burke, Major, 23d U. S., Fort Clarke, Texas, who was then First Sergeant of Lyon's old company (B, 2d U.S.). I can furnish the names of others who, like myself, saw the S., Central City, S. Dak.



Gillmore's Promotion. D. Eldredge, Historian, 3d N. H., 36 Bromfield street, Boston, writes: "Your issue of Sept. 26 had an article about Gen. Gillmore. wish to add a few words. The article says Gen. Sherman detailed Gillmore to act as a Brigadier, he then being a Captain of the Engineer Corps. Gen. Sherman in fact appointed him a Brigadier, subject to the approvapproved. Gillmore was made Brigadier the latter part of April, '62, within a few weeks after the capture (by siege) of Fort Pulaski. This appointing of a Brigadier by a Brigadier is something out of the usual course, and a few words of the probable why and wherefore may not be amiss. There was in the Department a Colonel, Edward W. Serrell, 1st N. Y. Engineers. Capt. Gillmore was Sherman's Chief Engineer, and it was desired that he take personal charge of the operations against Pulaski. This position undoubtedly belonged to Col. Serrell. Sherman seemed equal to the emergency, though of the legality of his unusual act, from a military standpoint, is questioned."

Comrade Eldredge also says that a recent statement as to the monitor Weehawken is not in accord with the facts. The article, by one of our well-known correspondents, was that the Weehawken was sunk in action off Morris Island. "In fact," says Capt. Eldredge, "she sank at her anchorage in the daytime, and because of some misplacement or displacement of her cargo of ammunition, and in sight of thousands of sympathizing | with the battery until it was consolidated. and wondering eyes."

Dutton's Hill,

S. D. Pond, Co. C. 45th Ohio, Gorham, Kan. writes: "I take exceptions to one of Comrade Abert's statements in his article on Gen. Gillmore. I refer to what was called the battle of Dutton's Hill, March 30, 1863. The hill was some three or four miles north of Somerset, Ky. Pegram accomplished his object in crossing the Cumberland and coming up into the rich blue-grass region of Kentucky; namely, that of getting up food supplies sufficient to load down an immense train of wagons. Notwithstanding they were handsomely whipped on Dutton's Hill, they succeeded in getting their train of plunder safe across the river, even to the last wagon.

our army that had Gen. Carter had his way, total loss was six men killed in action and the battle would have been fought very much 55 from other causes.

The 10th Battery.

Any comrade, member of above regiment, which is postoffice address and name his company to maj. G. W. Lewis, Medina, Ohio, will receive (free of charge) a copy of the published very much of said regiment, if not already provided with one. "Furthermore, it is a fact well known in had empty wagons. He would, indeed, have been lucky to get back across the river with of history that, when results are considered. the campaign was no credit to the brilliant Gillmore."

A Monument to Heroes. J. H. Willett, Co. I, 12th Ill., Brit, Miss. says: "About the close of the war a detachment of men was going through Covington County, Miss., three miles west of Ellisville, Miss. At Rocky Creek Bridge four of their number were killed, and they are buried in the forks of the road. No sign of their graves is there now, except a sunken place. I have lived in this County 20 years, and am willing to fence off this place and erect a tombstone for those boys if their comrades and friends will furnish the material. I hope some one is living who was on this scout, They were taken prisoners and sent to Mobile,

Information. Cyrus Condit, Co. C, 19th Iowa, Manches ter. Md., writes: "Any comrade knowing of a good location for a repairing jeweler, where first-class work will be appreciated, will do me a lasting favor by addressing as above. Cannot work as journeyman, on account of injuries, the result of gunshot wounds. Preference, Boston, or within 100 miles thereof, or any manufacturing town north

of this place." James Wilson, Mexia, Tex., would like the names and addresses of members of the 47th N. Y. Comrades will confer a special favor by addressing him.

Scattering. George H. York, Co. C, 20th Me., North Woodstock, Me., wants someone to send him by mail a copy of "Old Virginia Lowlands," O. W. Holcomb, Northboro, Iowa, wants a home with an old soldier or son of a veteran who has a farm. He can take care of his stock and work in the garden and be choreboy. He is a Swede, 51 years old; an exsoldier of Co. E, 83d Ill.

C. W. Clayberger, Brandonville, Pa., says that in the issue of June 22 William Mc-Farland asks why the old boys den't write. How can they when he don't give his ad- 5, 1862. Benjamin S. Nicklin was commisdress? Now, if he writes to Serg't H. T. Graves, at Millerton, Pa., for a copy of our Headquarters paper he will know that some of the boys of the gallant 188th Pa. are yet | lin's Battery," in honor of its Captain. The

B. H. Tripp, Kenoma, Mo., writes: "Will all the Engineers who served in the Engineer Corps formed at Fredericksburg in May, 1862 send me their addresses? This corps was formed by details from the regiments of the First Division, First Corps, and served from May till after Antietam.

"Will some one of the boys write up short history of our doings and send it to the old reliable stand-by and champion of our rights, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? Let ns all stand as close by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as we did by our guns."

A Missouri Comrade's Ideas.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Sept. 12, in reply to L. B. Avery, you say that the greenback fell to 38 cents on the dollar. Now, please tell the boys that the greenback always paid 100 cents of debt, and that is all it pays now. And tell them also that 100 cents of debt is men will risk life and honor for the dratted use under the Heavens until they get rid of and write about the intrinsic value of a gold dollar, and some men will talk about fiat money. Why. God bless you, boys, there isn't any other kind uncoined! Gold, silver, copper, nickel, and paper are no more money than cordwood or coonskins. Our County Treasurer has no more right to accept uncoined gold or silver for taxes than he has to accept sorghum molasses or rye straw. Funny, ain't it? They both lack the fiat .-J. H. OSBORN, Hopkins, Mo.

Good News-Wonderful Cures of Catarrh and Consumption. Our readers who suffer from Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption, will be glad to hear of the wonderful cures made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. Write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you this new treatment free for trial. State age and all particulars of your

After the Dinner,

"Look here, old man; it's no use you trying to unlock the door with a cigaret."

"Whatsh that?" "You are trying to open the door with cigaret." "Blesh me, how strangsh! Wonder whethersh I've smoked the keysh?"

RECORDS. THEIR

Brief Sketches of Some Indiana Light Batteries.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several undred requests for regimental histories. All such equests will be acceded to in due time, although hose now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.]

7th Battery.

The battery was organized at Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 21, 1861, to serve three years; veteranized at the expiration of its term, and remained in the service until July 20, 1865. al of the President, and the order was never so | Capt. Samuel J. Harris, who organized the battery, resigned March 29, 1862, but reentered the service later as Captain of the 19th battery. Capt. Harris was succeeded in command by Capt. Geo. R. Swallow. Capt. Swallow was promoted Major of the 10th Ind. Cav. in May, 1862. Capt. Otho H. Morgan next commanded the battery. He was mustered out Dec. 2, 1864, at the expiration of his term of commission. After veteranizing the battery was commanded by Capt. Richard Stokes. The organization was known in the service as "Swallow's Battery," and served in Baird's Division, Fourteenth Corps. Its total loss was one officer and six men killed and 22 men died. The 8th Battery.

> The battery was organized at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 24, 1862, to serve three years. The original members, except veterans, were mustered out Jan. 25, 1865, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the 7th Ind. battery. George T. Cochran was commissioned Captain in November, 1861. Capt. Cochran was dismissed Feb. 1, 1862. He was succeeded by Capt. Geo. Estep, who remained The organization was designated "Estep's Battery," in honor of its Captain. It served in T. J. Wood's Division, Twenty-fisrt Corps. Its total loss was five men killed and 10 men died.

The 9th Battery.

The battery was organized at Cairo, Ill. Feb. 25, 1862, to serve three years, and was mustered out at the expiration of its term, Feb. 25, 1865. Capt. Noah S. Thompson resigned June 8, 1863. George R. Brown was commissioned to succeed him, and remained with the battery until it was mustered out. Ohio. During its service the organization was known as "Thompson's Battery," and served in Mower's Division, Sixteenth Corps. The battery lost 29 men killed in a boiler explosion at Paducah, Ky., Jan. 27, 1865. Its

This battery was organized at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25, 1862, to serve three years. On the expiration of the term of service the battery veteranized, and was retained in service until July 10, 1865. Capt. Jerome B. Cox, the first commander of the battery, resigned June 1, 1863; Capt. Wm. N. Naylor was mustered out at the expiration of his term of enlistment, Jan. 24, 1865 when mustered out Ferdinand Mayer was in command. The organization was designated "Naylor's Battery," and served in Newton's Division, Fourth Corps. Five men were killed and 22 died in the service.

The 11th Battery.

The battery was organized at Indianapolis Ind., Dec. 17, 1861, to serve three years, and was mustered out Jan. 7, 1865. Arnold Sutermeister was commissioned Captain upon the organization of the battery, and commanded it until it was mustered out. The battery was known as "Sutermeister's Battery," in his honor. It served in Sheridan's Division, Twentieth Corps, and lost six men killed in action and one officer and 18 men by disease, in prison, etc.

The 12th Battery,

This battery was organized at Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25, 1862, to serve three years. At the expiration of its term it veteranized, and was retained in the service until July 7, 1865. Capt. Geo. W. Sterling, who organized the battery, resigned April 25, 1862; Capt. James E. White, who succeeded him, resigned Jan. 5, 1865; Capt. James A. Dunwoody was mustered out with the battery. The organization was known in the service as "White's Battery." Two officers and 22 men died during enlistment.

The 13th Battery. The battery was organized at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 22, 1862, to serve three years. At the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in Extension Rib Plantin, Sporting Goods, Fishing service until July 10, 1865. On the organization of the battery Sewell Coulson was commissioned Captain. He resigned April sioned to succeed Capt. Coulson, and remained with the battery until it was mustered out. The command was called "Nick-

total loss while in the service was seven men killed and 19 died. The 14th Battery.

This battery was organized at Indianapolis, Ind., March 11, 1862, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until Sept. 1, 1865. Capt. Meredith H. Kidd, the first commander, was promoted Major of the 11th Ind. Cav.; Francis W. Morse, who succeeded him in command of the battery, was mustered out at the expiration of his term, July 13, 1865. When mustered out John W. H. McGuire was in command. The organization was known as "Kidd's Battery." The total loss suffered was four men killed and one officer and 23 men died. It served in Kimball's Division, Sixteenth Corps.

The 15th Battery. The battery was organized at Indianapolis, all a gold dollar ever paid. Question: Would Ind., July 5, 1862, to serve three years, and any man with an ounce of brains pay a pre- was mustered out June 30, 1865. John C. mitim for a gold dollar if a paper dollar H. Von Sehlen was commissioned Captain, would answer the same purpose? Money and commanded the battery until he was was not made to buy and sell. Tell the henorably discharged, May 9, 1864. During boys one queer thing about money is that | the remainder of its service the battery was commanded by Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey. stuff, and then, after doing all that, it is no | The organization was known as "Stanton's Battery." It served in Cox's Division. it. Funny, ain't it? Still, men will talk Twenty-third Corps. The total loss was one man killed and one officer and 12 men

The 16th Battery.

The 16th Battery was organized at Indianapolis, Ind., May 26, 1862, to serve three years. It veteranized at the expiration of its term, and was retained in the service until July 5, 1865. The command was known as "C. A. Naylor's Battery," having been so designated in honor of its first Captain, Charles A. Naylor. Capt. Naylor resigned, Nov. 29, 1862. Charles R. Deming succeeded Capt. Naylor, and commanded the battery until April 21, 1865, when his term expired. Capt. Benjamin W. Liver-more was in command during the remainder of service. The battery served in the Third Corps, Army of Virginia. Its loss was 11

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